TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	21 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, at menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. NO. 16.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON.

DELIVERED BY

REV. JAME E A. REED,

In the Presbyterian Church, Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 11th.

"And it came to pass, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, "Is it peace?" And Jehu answered, "What, peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel, and her witchcrafts are so many."

2 *Kings* 9; 22.

We are again called upon, in the providence of God, to give thanks for victory. The Chief Magistrate once more invites the nation to lift its voice in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the glorious successes that have so recently crowned our arms; and that we unitedly implore His aid, speedily and utterly to overthrow the rebellion, and bring us to the enjoyment of lasting and honorable peace.

It is but recently that the nation was called to humble itself before God in acknowledgment of its sins, and in supplication of His mercy; and to-day we have the evidence that our God is a prayer hearing, and a prayer answering God. In all the history of this war, our victories have followed close upon our days of humiliation and prayer; while our reverses have usually been in times of our greatest forgetfulness of God, when we were trusting in horses and chariots more than in Him. It is right, therefore, that our hearts should go out, to-day, not merely in the effervescence of enthusiasm, but in joyous, religious thanksgiving unto God, for the great successes which he has given us, and that we still implore the arm of his strength to guide us through the conflict.

It is right and fitting, too, in order that we may see what we have to be thankful for, that we really look a the advantages we have gained, that so brighten the prospects of ultimate and final victory; and how all justice must be outraged, and our national character dishonored at the thought of bowing down at this day, before the treason dyed enemies of our country and begging peace. It may be said, by some, that such is no theme for the pulpit. But God says, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people." And whatever the affliction may be, whatever be the cloud that darkens the horizon of his people, if there is any comfort, in God's name, it must be spoken. And must we ever be cheering hope, by speaking words of comfort in all other troubles, and yet keep our lips sealed in this great national trouble, that is filling our homes, and our hearts with sorrow; threatening the stability of our government, the free institutions of our country, and the interests of the blood bought church of the Redeemer in the land. Must we refrain from taking any hopeful view of our circumstances in this affliction, simply because we may have to allude to facts, and the opinions and conduct of men, and employ language that is foreign to other troubles. No, I deem it never out of place to speak the comfort God utters in his providence, that loyal, though afflicted hearts may rejoice. The cry that comes up all over the land to-day, is like that of old, which come out of Seir: "Watchman what of the night; Watchman what of the night?" And, methinks, as I look over the land to day, I can see the dark shadows of the night lifting a little; and I can answer with the watchman, "The morning cometh." The morning, glorious dawn, that shall light upon a country unsevered, upon liberty untrammelled, upon the oppressed gone free, and the good old Ship of State righted, and with sails to the breeze for a more prosperous voyage.

I propose, therefore, in keeping with the services of the hour, and in harmony with the text just announced to bring forward all our glorious successes, and all the wickedness of our insulting foes, and urge them as reasons why we are not justified in making any proposals of peace to rebels in advance of their laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. In the light of these victories that crown our arms, and demand our thanksgiving to-day, and in the light of that wickedness of rebellion in which our foes still persist, surely we may say to every peace messenger, or monger in our midst, as Jehu said to Joram, "What, peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel, and her witchcrafts are so many?"

You are all doubtless familiar with the history of Jezebel. Retaining authority in the house of Ahab, she seceded from the worship of the living God, and kindled the fires of superstition and idolatry in Israel. She patronized the most infamous wickedness, even the shameful practices of the Gentiles. Long time was given her for repentance, in vain. Her cup of iniquity at length being full, Jehu becomes the Lord's annointed to visit her with vengeance, and destroys the house of Ahab. Accordingly Jehu advances to Jezereel, where Joram, the son of Jezebel, and the commander of the army lay. Joram seeing Jehu approaching, and beginning to fear now that he might not be able for Jehu, betakes himself to thoughts of peace, which he had long refused, on the only terms on which it could be granted. He sends messenger after messenger out to meet Jehu, not proposing terms of peace himself, but rather soliciting proposals from Jehu. 'Is it peace, Jehu, is it peace?' His messengers not returning, he ventures to come himself, and approaching in his chariot, cries out, "Is it peace, Jehu!" But Jehu answers, "What, peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel and her witchcrafts are as many?" And how like this, the peace that is clamored for to-day?" There are many Jorams in our midst to-day, crying, "peace Jehu," peace, when the treason of their mother *secession*, and her abominable iniquities have lasted long enough to eat out the very life and liberty of the nation. But what peace have we to propose to perjured traitors, that have so long been trying to uproot the government of our fathers; take out the beautiful white stone of liberty from under her foundation, and put in its place the black corner stone of human slavery? What peace have we to propose to those who would cut this beautiful inheritance in twain or consign it all to ruin? What peace have we to propose to the infamous wretches, that with barbarian cruelty, bury and burn our captive soldiers alive, or leave them to starve in their loathsome dungeons, and wear their bones as ornaments or trophies of their shameful and savage renown? What peace can we propose, on the supposition that as men, we have one particle of self respect, or one drop of patriotic blood flowing in our veins? No, we may *receive* proposals of peace, but make them, *never*, so long as the treason and the kindred abominations of this Southern Jezebel, mother of secession, are so many. And to justify us in not taking the initiative in peace proposals to rebels in arms, I argue:

1*st*. *Our ability, under God, of conquering peace, as shown in the continued successes of the past.*

2*d*. *The shameful, high handed iniquity of our enemies, in their continued persistence in the witchcrafts of rebellion.*

First, then, the successes of our arms, not only in the recent victories, but hitherto, from the commencement of the rebellion, leave us without a reasonable doubt of our ability to conquer an honorable and lasting peace. We are compelled to no peace measures on our part, because we are not meeting with success. We are not in the position of trembling Joram, that we cannot better ourselves, and as we see Jehu coming, must cry out, with our knees smiting together, "Is it peace, Jehu?" I do not say we have not had our reverses, but then our victories have been more than our reverses, and vastly more important to us than all the victories the rebels have ever gained over us. And this is a point that I want to make clear, for there are those around us, who, to discourage the ignorant and uninformed, will stand up and say, that after four years of war, we have gained nothing, that the rebels are no nearer being conquered; and we are no nearer ultimate victory, than the day the war commenced, and that we cannot conquer the South, and there is no use in us expending any more blood or treasure in the attempt. Well, now, it is very evident at this day, that no well informed man could make such statements. He is either wilfully blind with the scum of prejudice, that no light can penetrate, or he speaks with the purpose to deceive. Just compare the status of things to-day, with that when the rebellion was inaugurated, and then tell me that nothing has been gained, that no decided and permanent successes have been met with? Look at the army itself, and our munitions of war. Why, from a few regiments of regulars that had not been sent South, our army has swollen into half a million veterans, and notwithstanding all our losses, is kept up to near that number. Look at our navy! From a few wooden vessels that remained unstolen at the commencement of the war, we have now an iron clad fleet that make the world look on and wonder. That navy was the *hardest argument* in the English Parliament against recognition, and interference in American affairs. And then look at the actual successes that have attended our arms. Why, the Mississippi, though fortified for half its length, with all the ingenuity of Southern invention, has been opened and cleared from its source to its mouth, and the proud city that commands its exit to the gulf, is in the possession of Northern arms And of the territory first claimed as belonging to the Confederacy, there are really to-day but three States and a half that are not in possession of our arms, in which the Confederate war power has not been broken and driven out. There may be roving bands of guerillas, making their occasional raids through portions of the reclaimed territory, for something to eat and wear. But the war power, the Southern army, the pride and flower of it, has been driven from one State to another, till now the limits of the rebellion, where there is any real fighting to be done, are confined to a part of Virginia, the Carolinas, and part of Georgia. Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee Kentucky, Maryland and Western Virginia, are all knocking at the door of the Union again. Five eights of the whole territory claimed by the South, at the initiation of the rebellion, has been wrested from them, by the prowess of Northern arms, under the blessing of Almighty God. And while our army is still strong and invincible, as the victories that come thick and fast these few days past abundantly testify, what is the condition and prospect of the Southern army, and people? Why, the best portion of their army is to-day whipped and driven from the last confessedly stronghold in Georgia. The forts of Mobile are falling one after another, leaving the capture of the city without a doubt. The army of Virginia has been driven through the wilderness, and defeated in every battle, till compelled to take refuge in the defenses of the Capitol. And with but three-eighths of their former territory from which to recruit, their army is fast depleting and becoming incapable of resisting the force that is against them. Read the conscription orders just published in the Southern papers, for filling the army. Every boy and man from fifteen to fifty years of age is conscripted and compelled to go into the army or be shot. Gen. Grant, in a letter just published, tells us that little boys and old men are guarding bridges, railroads and forts, in order to supply the ranks in front with fighting men. And the woods of North Carolina are ringing to-day, with the rifles of those who refuse to submit, and who are shooting down their pursuers, and are being shot by them. What prospects for filling up an army with fighting men, when a people are reduced to such straits. There are those who are complaining about a draft here; for a certain definite number, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, conducted on all the principles of humanity, allowing exemptions, and substitutes. But what would these draft opposers think if they were over the lines, and their only alternative to go into the army or be shot. I know there are those who can see a wonderful victory, in every little guerilla raid against undefended towns, of women and children, and in every little surprise over some careless or inadvertent officer, who cannot see a Union victory in the most overwhelming defeat of the rebels. But put together all the victories the rebels have ever had; diminish not aught from them, and what are they compared with our victories over them Scarcely have they ever set foot upon Northern soil, to carry out their threat of invasion, till they met with inglorious defeat. But where have our armies gone? Why, from one rebel State to another, into the very heart, and over the heart of their boasted Confederacy. Their great army has been driven into their strong-hold, Richmond, and besieged, with every source of supply cut off, but one that is of any importance to them. By sea and by land, there has been victory after victory, till the rebellion is fast converging to the dark hole whence it sprang—the treason dyed State of S. Carolina. Soon the snake of secession will drag its slow length along back to the cockatrice den of Charleston, there to meet its final doom, and never more to harm anything in all the borders of this goodly land.

Well now, when all this is so, when five-eighths of their territory has been conquered, and their armies driven from one strong-hold to another, when fort after fort is falling, victory after victory crowning our arms, and bringing our enemies to the most hopeless extremity, is this the time to get down on our knees to them and beg peace of them? Can we do no better? Must we just in the midst of these glorious successes, when the enemy is flying before us in Georgia, when Grant, the Jehu of our army, has got the old Jezebel mother of secession, herself by the throat in Richmond, and when from all around, on land and sea come tidings of victory, must we hoist the white flag and run it out to the front, right in the midst of those brave boys there, and shout over to the rebels, won't you give us an "armistice?" Won't you let us have peace? Won't you accept some proposals if we lay down our arms and withdraw from the field? Could anything be more shameful? Could anything more belittle us, or be more humiliating after all the sacrifices we have made? What kind of an estimate must it put on the services of the brave men that have fought our country's battles? And what kind of a character must it give us in the sight of the nations of the earth? No, to every peace messenger among us, that is crying, "peace, Jehu," I say, "What has't thou to do with peace? Yonder peace party in the front, with gleaming bayonets, is the party to make peace with rebels—and the only party that can make an honerable peace—a peace that will not disgrace our country's name, nor tarnish the glory of our arms, nor leave out of view the great principles to be settled in the conflict.

Talk about not being able to conquer the South, after looking at the successes of the past! Why, the fact is, that a *divided North* has thus far whipped a *united South*. If the North had been as united in its efforts to put down the rebellion, as the South has been united in carrying it on, we would have had peace long ago, on the basis of the integrity of the entire Union. But the Government has all along had to fight the rebellion in the South and its abettors in the North. For many a day past the only hope the South has had of success and independence, has been the efforts of a miserable peace faction here in the North to create *revolution* and hinder the Government from putting forth its full strength against the rebellion. Upon the skirts of no men in all the North is there resting so much blood, as upon the skirts of those, who, under the false issue of peace with rebels, are stimulating their hopes, and encouraging them to hold out, in their infamous designs, of severing this glorious Union. The war had been over to-day, by the very admission of the enemy, but for the efforts of blatant and unprincipled demagogues to revolutionize Northern sentiment, and hinder the prosecution of the war. We need no further confirmation of this declaration, than the daily utterances of the Southern press, and the plaudits they heap upon those who are spending their strength in opposing the war instead of the rebellion. But with threatened revolution at home, and threatened interference from abroad, we are not yet in the position of Joram, that we must get down on our knees at the bidding of rebel sympathizers, and cry peace. The victories that come thick and fast, tell us that we are not in such miserable straits, but that there is a power yonder in the front, and a power going there, that can conquer peace. We all want peace. Yes, come, thou white winged dove, hover over us, linger, stay, dispensing all the blessings of peace. But we are not going to beg for it like craven cowards, but *give it* like brave men *when it is asked for on honorable terms.*

2. *The shameful high-handed iniquity of our enemies, in their continued persistence in the witchcrafts of rebellion*, do not justify us in proposing peace. "What, peace," said Jehu to Joram, "so long as the whoredoms of thy mother, Jezebel, and her witchcrafts are so many.

An inspired writer has said, that "rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft." It is hard to find anything bad enough with which to compare it. And what peace have we to propose to those who are engaged in it—whose traitorous hands are so deeply dyed in the loyal blood of the nation, and whose perjured vows are chronicled in letters that must blacken their history through all times. The avowed wickedness, with which they started out in the first place was a determination to sever this glorious Union, and set up a confederacy on the basis of human slavery. And with inhumanity that shames the very savages, and the heathen, they have waged war for four years, to carry out this diabolical purpose. Never once have they intimated that it is their intention to lay down their arms and cease their rebellion, save on the guaranteed dissolution of the Union and the acknowledgment of their independence. Such was the declaration of Jeff. Davis himself to the informal commissioners that waited on him but a few weeks ago, and which has since been confirmed and established in the published letter of his own Secretary of State. He will have no government where the majority rules. He will have independence, or the "*last ditch.*" Let him have the *last ditch.* He even scouts at the calling of a convention of the States, and the proposal of an amnesty. That intimates, he says, that the people of the North are a majority, and that the majority wants to rule. He rebelled because a minority could not rule, and he will not come back into the Union where the majority must rule. That is the sentiment of this arch-traitor. That's the political whoredom of which he is guilty. That's the witchcraft by which he perpetrates rebellion against this sovereign country. And in the midst of his persistence in such iniquity and rebellion, what peace have we to propose? What peace that would not disgrace the memory of our fathers, tarnish the glory of our arms, and kindle the blush of burning shame on the faces of patriots yet unborn, as they look back upon the disgraced history of their country?

We hear people talking about the wickedness of the present Administration, its violations of the Constitution, &c. There are men in our midst that can never get done vilifying the President for his alleged violations of the Constitution in putting down the rebellion. We hear people storming and raging about these, that have nothing but cologne and sweet water for the acts of the rebellion. If some blatant peddlor of treason, fomentor of sedition, or leader of riots, is taken up and instead of being hanged, is put in prison or exiled, there is no end to the cries of "*free speech, free press,*" and charges of violating the Constitution. But suppose Mr. Lincoln has in some instance exceeded the powers of the Constitution, in the trying circumstances in which he was placed—(which is difficult for any loyal man to see)—what are all his mistakes put together, compared with those violations of the Constitution that are perpetrated by the President and leaders of this unholy rebellion, who are laboring night and day for the utter destruction of both Constitution and Country. And if Mr. Lincoln has exceeded the powers of the Constitution in any one instance, has it not been with the honest intention of putting down the rebellion? If he has blundered, has he not always blundered in the right direction? Has he not always blundered against the rebellion and in favor of his country? There can be no mistake about that. And do you find fault with a man where all his mistakes are in your favor? Will you clamor more about Lincoln's little mistakes that have all been in favor of his country, and your country, than you will about the great wickedness of the rebellion itself? Will you be eternally straining at those little gnats, and swallow down the whole, humped camel and secession, with as little agony as possible? Why be finding fault with the little grains of sand on the sea shore, forgetful of the great billow of rebellion that is coming rolling in upon us? I am no partisan, and am speaking for no partisan purpose, but for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of those who are finding more fault with the Government than with the rebellion. What mistake, as you may call it, has the President made that has not been in favor of his country and against the rebels? If by his Proclamation of freedom to the slaves, in harmony with the very first principle of the Constitution, "that all men are of right free," he has set any at liberty, has he not taken so much strength from the rebellion and placed it on the side of the country? Ah, but you say it was wicked in him, to violate the rights of the South. Are the rights of rebels to be respected under the Constitution, when they have deliberately gone out from the Constitution and are fighting against it? No, we are no more bound to protect their slaves, than we are bound to protect their cannon, or anything else which they are using as a war power against us. And, again, if the President has suspended the "writ of habeas corpus," does not the Constitution allow its suspension "in times of revolution," and did not Congress sanction the act. And in so doing has he not caught many a rebel wolf in sheep's clothing here at home, and put them where they could do no harm? Has he not inspired a wholesome fear among many not a bit too good to shout for Jeff. Davis on our very streets, and use their influence against the successful prosecution of the war? And is there any thing wrong in that? Who is afraid to live here in the North under the suspension of that writ? No honest man is, and no loyal man is. And the man that is neither honest nor loyal ought to be afraid to live anywhere. Whose rights are interfered with? Who has not as much free speech as he wants, save the man that wants free speech enough to talk treason and act it out. Every man has liberty of speech, and liberty of criticism, and liberty of opinion, even treasonable opinion if he will keep it to himself. Every man, of whatever loyal political faith, can sit under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest him or make him afraid. It is only the man that cannot contain his treason, that must spit it out, and act it out, that is in danger of the law.

"And no man that has ever felt the halter draw,
Ever had a good opinion of the law."

No doubt the President has faults. He would not be a man if he did not, for "to err is human." The greatest of men have had their faults, and make mistakes; David made mistakes; Solomon made mistakes; Washington made mistakes; Jackson made mistakes; we all make mistakes. But put all the mistakes of the President together, and what are they compared with this great mistake of rebellion, this abominable wickedness of treason against, and secession from the best government God ever gave to man? Why be quarrelling with an honest man about your right to a penny, when a thief has his hand upon your whole purse. Why be finding fault with blunders in the administration instead of quarreling with the infamous rebellion that is letting out the very life blood of the nation. Why be so exercised over the mouse that is nibbling your cheese, instead of the assassin that is entering your house to murder your family. There are no such violations of the law of God or man any where in the land as those which mark the history of the perpetrators of this rebellion. The iniquities of the famous Jezebel are not a comparison to them. Our very humanity is disgraced by the unblushing perjury and treason, the shocking, fiendish cruelty and wickedness of the actors in this witchcraft of rebellion. And yet it is proposed that we get down before this hellish crew, and beg peace of them. Hoist the white flag, and ask them for an "armistice!" And that, too, in the face of all their dark, damning treason, persisted in to this day; in the face of a Constitution trampled under their feet; in the presence of an insulted, dishonored national flag, and in the face of all the glorious victories and achievements that crown our arms, and cover our soldiers all over with glory, and tell us that the end is near. But shall this people do any such mean thing? Shall we so belittle ourselves after such sacrifices as have been made? Shall we so divest ourselves of every particle of self respect and national honor as to make such concessions to infamous and perjured traitors? No! Let ours be the reply of Jehu, "What, peace," so long as the iniquities of rebellion and secession are so many and so persisted in? What, peace, so long as separation and disunion is their declared intention. What, peace, so long as none is asked for, and none wanted but that which guarantees a dissolution of the inheritance of our fathers and rebel independence. Let the toesin of war sound till peace is asked for by the infamous party that first fired upon the flag of our country. Let there be no signs of peace or armistice till rebels lay down their arms and ask for it; then we can talk about peace and have peace that shall be honorable and lasting, and for the welfare and perpetuity of our common country. But let the memory of that man rot, and his name go down to oblivion, that would hoist the white flag to-day over the ramparts where brave men are defending the cause of the Union. Let him who in the midst of these glorious victories cries peace, peace, hide his cowardly head for shame. Such a man deserves not a place for the sole of his foot in this land of the free and in this home of the brave.

Glory be to God for the victories that crown our arms, to-day. Let ours be the thanksgiving of honest patriots. And let our prayer be that He who rules in the heavens, guides the battle, and defends the cause of the just, would breathe fresh courage into the hearts of all our soldiers, and fresh patriotism in the hearts of all this people, that an unbroken front may be presented to the enemy.—Then we shall have prospects of a peace worth having, and worth keeping through all time. Peace that shall do honor to the brave men that have fought for it; peace that shall make millions of freemen happy; peace that shall be honorable to humanity and Christianity, and the Constitution of our country. A peace that shall leave no cause of rebellion in the future, and a peace that shall be a warning to all the enemies of human liberty, and free Government, never again to lift their unhallowed heads against their country. And then when *this* peace shall have come, and the sword is put back to its place, and a few years of rest have been taken, and the waste places have been built, and we have all learned to sit lovingly under the folds of the old flag as she waves her broad folds over the whole land, may it not be said of us "God hath brought him forth out of Egypt, he hath as it were the strength of an Unicorn, he shall eat up the nations, his enemies, and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows, as a great lion who shall stir him up!" Yes, what nation will then dare insult the Stars and Stripes; who shall stir up the old lion and the young; and where need one of us go among the nations of this world, that we shall need any other assurance of protection or respect, than to exclaim, *I am an American citizen!*

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peacable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices

What the Rebels Think.

To those of M'Clellan's supporters who think themselves Union men, we would commend the following from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"That the elements of the composite party now relied upon to make M'Clellan President are truly described above; and that, if elected, he will be compelled, from the very nature of the case, whatever his own individual desires may be, to seek negotiation with us, and suspend the military operations, is to many minds very clear. But we must still remember that to give him a chance of being elected at all, the invading armies must gain no further successes within the next month. It is the Confederate army which created a peace party at the North, Johnston and Beauregard planted it; Lee watered it; and we must give it increase; we must nurse it and cherish it, by the same methods as hitherto—that is with the bullets and bayonet. Should the military situation be unfavorable to us next month, McClellan could not be elected; and if he were, his election could do us no good. At present, he and his party promise neither peace nor war. Janus himself did not face both ways more steadily than the Democracy; and in their hands the door of the temple Janus would neither be shut nor open; it would be ajar; and it is only we who could either fling the door wide, or close and lock and seal it for generations."

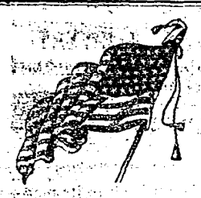
A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—That every Copperhead traitor in the country is *in favor* of the election of George B. McClellan and *opposed* to Abraham Lincoln!

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 19th, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 W. Taylor,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Haliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

Union Votes Lost.

Thousands of Union votes were lost at the late election because of the impossibility to reach Sherman's and Sheridan's armies in time with the necessary papers and tickets; and the ceaseless service demanded of the men under Grant will also lose to the Union cause many thousands more. The Union party will receive thousands of votes in the army at the Presidential election that it did not receive at the late election. As the army votes the people should vote.

THE HOME VOTE SHORT.—The vote in this county falls short of the vote last year 876 votes. The so-called Democratic vote falls short 145, and the Union vote 731. Where are the Union voters? If in the army, they will yet be heard from—and if at home, they will certainly be at the polls in November. Huntingdon county will *do better in November.*

THE WAR NEWS.—We have nothing of importance from either Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, further than that each are closing in steadily on the rebel army. It is evident that the rebels are making every effort to hold out until the Presidential election, in hopes of gaining strength by the election of their friends McClellan and Pendleton. If Lincoln should be re-elected the war will end before three months.

LOYAL men of Huntingdon county, go to work and work in earnest, for our success in November. The opposition say they will carry the county. The Union majority can be run up to 800 on the home vote if every Union voter goes to the polls. See that every vote is out. Treason must be crushed.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—Swoope and Balsbach are both elected on the home vote. The balance of the Union county ticket is also elected on the home vote. The soldiers' vote, if all polled, will give us the usual handsome Union majority.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Mr. Barker, the Union candidate, will fall short of an election on the home vote by 196 votes. The army vote will elect him.

OUR SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Hall and Haines will fall short of an election on the home vote by about 600 votes. The army vote for the six counties *may* elect them.

M'CLELLAN and Pendleton are the candidates of the party daily denouncing our brave boys as "Lincoln's hirelings." This same party has the impudence to ask our soldiers and their friends whom they thus insult, to vote for their candidates, men who are the choice of traitors North and South.

WHAT should be said of a soldier, or a soldier's friend, who voted at the last election, or who will vote at the next, *with the party* opposed to giving our brave boys the right to vote?

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The soldiers' vote at the late election will fall far short of what it should have been. Our friends everywhere should see that the soldiers get tickets in time for the next election.

GEN. MCCLELLAN or any other man who ever drew a sword in his country's cause, who would consent to take any position on a Platform such as that (Chicago) *platform*, is unworthy to be called an American soldier.—*General John A. Logan.*

This is the opinion of Gen. LOGAN, whose patriotism and soldierly qualities the nation has had abundant opportunities of judgeing. General MCCLELLAN professes to be a soldier of the Republic, draws a soldier's pay, and takes ground against the Government by accepting the nomination of a party, and standing upon a Platform of which soldiers are heartily ashamed.

MASS MEETINGS.

Loyal Voters Rally!

Mass Meetings will be held at the following places, and the people are expected to turn out en masse:

Warriorsmark, Saturday, Oct 29, afternoon and evening.

Green Tree, Thursday, Oct. 27, afternoon and evening.

McConnellstown, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, afternoon and evening.

Alexandria, Saturday, Oct. 29th, afternoon and evening.

Orbisonia, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, afternoon and evening.

Cassville, Wednesday, Nov. 2d, afternoon and evening.

Marklesburg, Friday, Nov. 4th, afternoon and evening.

Able and distinguished speakers will be present to address the people.

HENRY GRAFFUS,
Chairman Co. Committee.

Oct. 17, 1864.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES!

OHIO 85,000 UNION MAJORITY!

Indiana 20,000 Union Majority!

PENNSYLVANIA O. K. FOR LINCOLN & JOHNSON.

A Gain of at Least 20 Union Congressmen in three States.

THE returns are full enough to satisfy us that Pennsylvania will give a handsome majority for Lincoln and Johnson in November. The result in Ohio and Indiana also gives those States to Lincoln and Johnson by overwhelming majorities. There is no room longer to doubt their election, and the sooner the rebs North and South surrender the better it will be for them, their dupes, and the country. The Administration and the war against treason will be sustained by the loyal people.

In all three States there is a handsome gain of Union Congressmen to stand by the Government. Treason must go down.

How the Case Stands.

While we would not encourage the Union men of the country to slacken their exertions to secure the triumphant re election of Mr. Lincoln, we would point out the utter hopelessness of the Copperhead cause, and the consequent certainty of an Union triumph. Let us look at the case as it stands at present. The electoral vote of the States entitled to cast their suffrages at the coming election is as follows:

Maine,	7	Kentucky,	11
New Hamp.	5	Ohio,	21
Vermont,	5	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	12	Illinois,	15
Connecticut,	6	Michigan,	8
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	8
New York,	33	Missouri,	11
New Jersey,	7	Iowa,	8
Pennsylvania,	26	Minnesota,	4
Delaware,	3	Kansas,	3
Maryland,	7	California,	5
West Virginia,	5	Oregon.	3

The aggregate vote is two hundred and thirty, and one hundred and sixteen votes are necessary for a choice. Where will General McClellan obtain them? Pennsylvania is claimed for him because the *majority* for the Union candidates on the home vote has fallen behind that given for Gov. Curtin. Let them bear in mind that within the lass ninety days thirty-five thousand soldiers have gone into the army from Pennsylvania; let them remember that about two-thirds of these men went for one hundred days only, and that they will all be at home in time to vote at the Presidential election, and that nearly all will be heard from in the right way in due time. Pennsylvania will certainly give a heavier vote in November than she gave on Tuesday last, and the increase will be on the Union ticket.—New York city will give its usual large Democratic majority; but the Union people of the Empire State are by no means discouraged in the hope that the interior of the State will be able to overcome the majority of the city and carry the State for Lincoln and Johnson. But conceding, for the sake of argument, that both these great States go for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, still we cannot discover that their case is bettered any. We will also give them the eleven votes of Missouri, although we have every hope that the strong Republican element in that State will be cast solid for Mr. Lincoln, *now that* General Fremont is out of the way. Then there are New Jersey, Deleware and Kentucky, which we will also accord them (although there are sage doubts concerning New Jersey,) and for the life of us we cannot see where they are to obtain another electoral vote, unless they are going to claim Ohio and Indiana in the face of the Waterloo defeat they have just sustained in those States, and unless they can induce the New England States to fall down and worship at the shrine of slavery. Giving the so-called democracy New Jersey, Deleware, Kentucky and Missouri; and throwing in New York and Pennsylvania for the sake of argument, and General McClellan has ninty one votes; necessary to a choice one hundred and sixteen votes. Where is the Hero of the Chickahominy to look for the remaining twenty-five votes? Echo answers where?

Our own impression is that Gen. M'Clellan will fare but little better in the coming contest than Mr. Filmore fared in 1856, or than poor John Bell fared in 1860. But we should bear in mind the Napoleonic maxim never to despise an enemy because he appears to be insignificant. The foes of the Union are cunning, treacherous and malignant. They will leave no exertions untried to secure a triumph in Nov.; we must not relax our vigilance or diminish our exertions because the prize appears ready to our grasp. A bare success is not sufficient for our purpose; let us achieve an overwhelming triumph, which will lay the hopes of Southern traitors in their graves, and send into political oblivion all Northern sympathisers with treason.—*Bulletin.*

The Result of the Election in Indiana --A Solemn Warning to the People of the Free States.

There is something so earnest, so irresistibly patriotic and solemn in the result of the late election in Indiana, as to render it at once an appeal and a warning to the people of all the States. Indiana has always been Democratic. It has been within the entire control of the traitors from the hour the rebellion burst upon the country. In 1860 it had a delegation in Congress which acted in harmony with the leading conspirators; since then its public men have done all that they could do to secure the success of the rebellion. Jesse D. Bright, a Senator from Indiana, was expelled from the Senate, after trial and conviction as a traitor. Under the council of such men as Bright and Dan Voorhees, the traitors of Indiana were organized and only needed a signal to do battle for the slaveholders' cause. Indeed, the conspirators of Indiana insisted that they could place that State in the confederacy just when they pleased, but they considered that they could do more good for the South by remaining in the old Union, to assist there in sapping its foundations and ruining its supports. In the midst of this influence, and while thus overshadowed by treason, the people of Indiana threw off the yoke of party, and boldly proclaimed their adhesion to the Government. Indiana perfectly understood what she was doing, when her masses repudiated the bogus Democratic leaders. With a wicked conspiracy arming in her midst—with the fact clear before her people, that the bogus Democratic leaders were "playing into the hands" of the rebel chiefs, the masses of Indiana suddenly wheeled into their old paths, and are as firmly resolved to stand by the Government, as are the brave Indianians in the ranks of the army.

The result in Indiana is worth more than all the speeches or editorials which can be made or written between this and the election. It teaches us that when the people understand fully the objectt and the terms of treason, they never hesitate to repudiate traitors. It is a warning to Pennsylvania, a warning to all the States, to go and do likewise at the November election.

Life or Death.

There is nothing connected with public affairs at the present moment so surprising as the fact that a question exists in the minds of the people as to what should be their action on the issue involved in the present Presidential canvass. It seems to us that had the two sides gone to work with a perfect understanding to bring before the country, in the simplest form, the question whether the Federal Government or those who have rebelled against it of right ought to succeed, that issue could not have been more distinctly presented than it has been. Of course this question involves all the lesser ones, just as the question of life or death involves everything relating to the future of a human being.

Were this a contest for patronage and the offices; a question simply who shall administer the Government, we might reasonably expect the people to be divided, if in no other way, the ins against the outs; but as the welfare of thirty millions is at stake, and of a hundred millions remotely, it is difficult to reconcile the action of those who are in sympathy with the rebellion, on any other ground than that they really want to see this Government overturned, and are doing all they dare to effect that object. This being the open and sole object of the rebels, the only logical deduction concerning all who are not opposed to them is, that they desire to see them attain their object.

Place the Government to-morrow in the hands of the party represented by the Chicago Convention, and what would be the effect? A crisis such as has never been experienced or dreamed of would at once ensue. All values would be struck down. Government securities would not be worth the paper they are printed on. Confidence would be destroyed and stability annihilated. Gloom would envelope the Nation, shutting out the future, rendering miserable the present.

We say this and worse would be the result, because there is naught that is valuable in our land that is not anchored in the Government. Destroy that, and you strike down all else. Does any one doubt that this would follow? General Dix presents the case truly when he tells the country that cessation of hostilities and negotiation mean and could end in nothing else than the negotiation of the independence of the South. What would follow, no man need be told. The McClellan party stand pledged as much as a party ever stood pledged to anything, to the policy of stopping the war and withdrawing the armies and fleets. This fact stands out on the living record, and can neither be effaced nor explained away. *It is not disputed.* No one has ever attempted to dispute it. Mark the position of the McClellan party: It does not indict the Administration for mismanaging the war and at the same time propose to conduct it better; but it says the war has failed, and it proposes consequently to stop it and sue for peace. The proposition is not to cure but to kill. If the question was simply who should administer the Government and put down the rebellion—a question of men simply—it would be the source of no concern that men were divided. But the question is as far above this as the sun is above the earth.

We press on business men, property holders, all who have a stake in the country, to reflect and act as their judgment and conscience shall dictate.

If you want the war to end by a cowardly admission that our Government is not strong enough to punish treason, vote with the white flag party for McClellan and Pendleton.

If you want to help to pay the rebel war debt, vote for McClellan and Pendleton, the nominees of the party in sympathy with the traitors.

If you want a dissolution of the Union, the destruction of our honor and wealth as a nation, and anarchy and distress to take the place of liberty and plenty, vote for McClellan and Pendleton, the candidates who, if elected, will be controlled by the traitor Democrats whose influence forced the war upon the country.

If you want the war to continue until thousands more of our brave soldiers fall, vote with the party under the influence and control of traitors—the party daily encouraging the South to continue in arms until Lincoln shall be thrown out of the Presidential chair and Vallandigham, Voorhese, & Co., are put into power.

If you desire the destruction of the rebellion and the punishment of traitors, vote for Lincoln and Johnson, the candidates of the party *not* in sympathy with rebels.

If you want to insult our brave soldiers, vote with the men who denounce your sons and brothers as "Lincoln hirelings" and who opposed the amendment to the Constitution giving them the right to vote.

If you want to help the rebellion, vote for McClellan and Pendleton, the ticket the rebel army in front of Richmond gave three cheers for when their nomination was made public along the line.

If you want to give the rebels positive evidence that they must surrender or *"go under,"* vote for and elect Lincoln and Johnson.

Elect Little Mac and What Then?

Aye! elect Little Mac, and then look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal. For then you may expect the assumption of the rebel war debt, $2,000,000,000 making with your own a total of nearly $4,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you may expect to pay the rebels for spoliations, losses, confiscations, as much more, making your national debt $6,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you will never recover a dollar from England for the spoliations on your commerce committed by rebel privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British crews—a nice little sum of $50,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren by these rebel braves.

Elect Little Mac, and have Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, &c., come back into the service which they left in dishonor, and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot Generals of the Union armies.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon to the tender mercies of the slave oligarchs the Union families of the South who have aided our cause, and the Union men who have fought under our flag.

Elect Little Mac, and have your national currency superseded by localized bond trash, and add $500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat.

Elect Little Mac, and welcome Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Mason, Slidell, &c., back to the Cabinet and the Senate to crack their slave whips again around the ears of freemen.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon the cause of freedom forever.

MORE UNION POTATOES.—On Saturday last we received from Mr. Peter H. Hawn, of Morrison's Cove, Blair county, fifteen potatoes, filling a peck. A few hundred such potatoes would send us on our way rejoicing, pretty well into the winter. Mr. H. has our thanks.

LOST—On Saturday last a week, between Fishers' and Lloyd & Henry's stores, a pair of gold spectacles in a morocco case. The finder will please leave them at this office and receive a liberal reward.

THIS is the 25th day of September, 1804, the birth day of B. C. LITLE, JR. The day has brought with it painful reflections. He departed this life, in the 25th year of his age, by wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, His resting place Virginia. My Son, where art thou? A voice from his Southern grave replies: "In heaven, mother, away beyond the skies." That trusting heart, has ceased to beat, the weary head lies low—the flashing eye is dimmed by death. He fills a soldier's grave.

I am thinking of you now, my heart grows lone and sad. His memory leaves an aching void that time can never fill. Benjamin, 'tis hard to give thee up.

To the memory of my Son.
L. F. L.

Huntingdon county has done well on the *home* vote, but can do better. The *home* vote can be increased at least 300. Union men, to the polls!

ELECTION RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY FOR 1864.

CANDIDATES.	Barree,	Brady,	Carbon,	Cromwell,	Cass,	Clay,	Dublin,	Franklin,	Henderson,	Huntingdon,	Hopewell,	Jackson,	Juniata,	Morris,	Mt. Union,	Oneida,	Penn,	Petersburg,	Porter,	Springfield,	Shirley,	Tell,	Tod,	Union,	Walker,	West,	Warriorsm'k,	Birmingham,	TOTALS,
Congress, *Abraham A. Barker,*	107	78	87	85	91	72	75	135	22	218	86	146	42	85	46	61	84	77	220	67	108	37	102	118	61	74	129	31	2,539
Robert L. Johnston.	114	78	199	69	89	45	60	115	55	161	31	133	21	47	43	13	76	69	82	21	85	109	40	68	75	91	70	13	2,022
Senate, *Louis W. Hall,*	110	78	87	86	91	72	74	133	23	221	86	147	43	89	46	60	84	79	223	67	109	35	103	114	60	75	129	31	2,581
Kirk Haines,	106	78	87	86	91	72	74	133	23	216	86	146	42	89	46	60	84	79	223	67	109	35	103	114	60	75	129	31	2,581
Henry A. Walters,	111	78	199	67	91	72	74	133	24	220	86	138	42	86	46	61	84	76	218	66	108	38	103	112	61	72	129	31	2,528
Robert W. Christy.	111	78	199	67	91	72	74	133	24	220	86	138	42	86	46	61	84	76	218	66	108	38	103	112	61	72	129	31	2,528
Assembly, *John N. Swoope,*	106	79	87	84	92	71	74	133	23	221	86	147	43	89	46	60	84	79	223	67	109	35	103	114	60	75	129	31	2,581
John Balsbach,	106	79	87	82	91	71	74	133	18	216	86	146	42	89	46	60	84	79	223	67	109	35	103	114	60	75	129	31	2,581
J. Simpson Africa,	115	78	196	68	91	72	74	133	24	220	86	138	42	86	46	61	84	76	218	66	108	38	103	112	61	72	129	31	2,528
John W. Kearns.	115	78	196	70	90	45	61	117	59	164	31	133	22	43	43	14	75	67	77	21	85	111	39	67	77	89	74	15	2,027
District Attorney, *James D. Campbell,*	105	78	83	86	90	72	72	134	23	216	86	146	42	89	46	60	84	79	223	67	109	35	103	114	60	75	129	31	2,581
Wm. A. Stephens.	116	79	200	70	40	43	61	116	54	153	32	134	20	45	43	12	75	70	84	21	85	107	39	66	58	77	100	14	2,029
Co. Commissioner, *Jacob Miller,*	110	77	86	85	90	72	75	129	28	216	86	146	41	86	47	67	84	79	219	69	108	36	102	113	59	73	127	31	2,536
Henry L. Harvey.	111	79	198	68	39	44	60	121	47	153	31	132	21	45	42	05	76	69	86	19	86	110	39	68	77	92	72	13	2,003
Directors of Poor, *Henry Davis, 3 yrs.,*	106	78	86	84	91	71	74	136	24	217	86	144	42	85	46	60	84	74	217	67	107	35	102	112	61	74	127	31	2,541
Henry A. Mark, 1 yr.	106	78	86	84	91	71	74	136	24	216	86	144	42	85	46	60	84	74	217	67	107	35	102	112	61	74	127	31	2,536
And. Sharrer, 3 yrs.	115	78	198	69	39	44	60	114	53	161	31	131	21	45	43	13	76	67	85	21	85	108	39	67	75	90	72	13	2,019
John Enyeart, 1 yr.	115	78	198	69	39	44	60	114	53	161	31	131	21	45	43	13	76	67	85	21	85	108	39	67	75	90	70	12	2,018
County Surveyor, *Henry Wilson,*	109	76	87	85	89	71	75	135	22	218	86	143	42	85	46	63	84	77	218	67	108	37	102	113	61	74	129	31	2,537
W. W. Greenland.	112	78	201	68	38	45	60	114	54	163	31	134	21	45	42	11	76	69	83	21	85	109	40	68	75	91	70	13	2,020
County Auditor, *Livingston Robb,*	107	76	86	85	91	72	74	135	22	218	86	143	42	85	46	63	84	77	221	67	109	34	102	111	61	72	129	31	2,537
R. M. Alexander.	118	79	202	67	44	51	59	155	25	222	85	145	43	85	44	12	83	69	83	21	85	111	40	68	73	93	71	13	2,011

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 1st Tuesday after the first Monday of November, (being the 8th day of November,) at which time will be chosen a number of persons equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 11th day of October, at the election for Member of Congress, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to the penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Member of Congress, &c.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the *following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west* corner of Tobias Cauffman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by *Michael Maguire, thence north* 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Maltorp, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lowis, (formerly owned by James Dunlo,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fork, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; *thence northwardly along the summit of* Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker *and Porter townships, to the summit of the War*rior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tell township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, *on the summit* Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the Western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clear township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 15th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly passed the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the *certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge* by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 10th day of Oct., A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

(Estate of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardian of John and Sarah W. Gallagher, minor children of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd., will expose to Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, 27th day of October

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day. The undivided one-half (subject to an estate by courtesy in their father, Richard Gallagher,) of

111 *Acres and 30 Perches of Land,*

Situate in Tell tp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of James McNeal, Abram Bollinger, and lands late of Abram Hagey, with a *Log House and Double Log Barn* thereon erected, about 80 Acres of cleared land, the residue well covered with timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money on *confirmation of sale*, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

CYRUS STINE, Guardian.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Hunt. co.
D. W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

N. B.—The whole interest of the owners of said Real Estate will be offered, so that the purchaser will get a complete title.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 22d October, 1864,

the well-known Real Estate of John Shaver, deceased, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

217 *ACRES AND* 116 *PERCHES*

adjoining lands of John Price and others—on the great road leading from Chambersburg to Mount Union, and within four miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad; about 140 acres of which are cleared. The improvements are a large *FRAME HOUSE*, double Log Barn, with 2 Tenant Houses. A never-failing spring at the door, with several streams passing through the fields. There is an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Also, a good Ore Bank on the place. The sale of this tract will take place at one o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND IN SHIRLEYSBURG BOROUGH:

Will be sold on same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., one lot of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, adjoining the heirs of David Fraker, on the west side of Main street, having thereon a log weatherboarded House and Stable.

Also, at the same time and place, a SHOP and lot of ground adjoining Shirleysburg, lands of McGarvey's, and road leading to Bell's Mills.

ONE LOT OF GROUND IN MT. UNION.

Also, on same day, at Mount Union, at the house of Samuel Aults, at 10 o'clock A. M., one lot of ground, No. 18 on the diagram annexed to the report of sale of said lots made by the Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Shaver, deceased, confirmed August 18, 1850.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

WM. B. LEAS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 12, '64. 3t.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 11th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 14th of November, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of William Crotsley, deceased, set apart to his widow, Christiana Crotsley.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Jacob Baker, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Baker.

3. The inventory &c., of the goods and chattles which were of John B. McIlroy, deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah McIlroy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Allison, late of Henderson township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Jane Allison.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Thomas F. Stewart, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Stewart.

6. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Robert Hood, late of Penn township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Hood.

7. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Bell, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Bell.

8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Adam Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Stone.

9. The goods &c., which were of Thomas Whittaker, late of Porter township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Whittaker.

10. The goods and chattles which were of Joshua Green, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk.

Oct. 12, 1864.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accoun

From our 100 Days' Boys.

CAMP AT BACK CREEK,
Berkely co., Va.
October 10, 1864.

RAPID CHANGES.

DEAR GLOBE:—As sudden as the changes were since last I wrote you, yet those changes have incidents of personal and general interest connected most intimately with them that the participants therein will recollect, and refer to with pleasure in the future, when the occasion presents to recount. A narration of the events in each man's history throughout that voyage from the pleasant and historic vale of the Monocacy to their destination at stated points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will only be repeated by each one to gladdened friends when he reaches and enjoys the comforts of joyous home. *To them, then, your* humble correspondent yields the gratification of the description of the different scenes in which they as individuals or we as a body were engaged; while I will confine myself to a brief outline of what has transpired of more general interest as to where chance has led us and how we were led.

THE VOYAGE COMMENCES.

Thursday evening, the 29th ult., a commotion of no little degree arose in camp on account of the order to pack up and prepare to march at early notice. The idea that we would remain at Monocacy till the end of 100 days was immediately dispelled by the majority of the boys, and all were anxious to learn without fear of doubt whether, as rumor stated, we should take up the line of march on foot for Harper's Ferry. Contrary to the expectation and desire for leaving caused by the above order. Thursday, night closed around us and Friday morning, the 30th ult., found us still encamped on the already familiar and, I may say, favorite grounds of the Monocacy.

As Friday dawned fully about us, the opinion was still generally entertained that ere long we would bid adieu to to our old quarters for some distant station. Notwithstanding the delay in the execution of the orders to leave, yet the belief was receiving renewed strength from the fact that our pickets were brought in, and the officers, both staff and line, were busily striking tents. At last the suspense of the previous night and day was brought to a terminus on Friday evening, by the order to "fall in."

In the midst of illumination occasioned by the burning of some of the comfortable quarters of the boys, fitted up, alas, but too recently, the order was promptly fulfilled, and the line of march was commenced towards a train of empty cars standing on the track close to camp. Then were we satisfied that tramping on foot was not on the programme for that night, and glad enough were the boys to become acquainted with this fact. On reaching the cars, room was expected for all inside the same, but your readers can depict the countenances of disappointment and chargin that were visible on that chilling, blustering night, when the truth was revealed that there was not room for one half the boys. Those who could not crowd themselves into the inside of the cars were compelled to find room on the top or the bumpers. Many, (perhaps more than half the regiment,) of us were stationed on the top, and there we had to undergo not only the unpleasant sensation of dread of being precipitated to the ground or between the wheels while the cars were in motion, but had also to withstand the frequent attacks of the piercing blasts of wind, and also the showers of freezing rain that occasionally fell upon our meagerly protected persons. If the picture of the day when we journeyed to Monocacy was *warm* and *oppressive*, that of the night we left for Martinsburg was *cold* and *dismal*.—This have we experienced the extremes of day and night and heat and cold and this while traveling under the canopy of Heaven and railway cars.

THE VOYAGE.

The train left Monocacy at about 9 o'clock, P. M., and in the morning of Saturday, found ourselves at Sandy Hook, where, after another long delay caused by the passing of downward trains, we proceeded on our way through Harper's Ferry—where it was reported we were first to disembark—and, after again delaying, sped on to Martinsburg, which place we reached towards evening. Disembarking from the train, forming in line and marching through this historic town in a sagreeable rain through muddy streets, we encamped in the suburbs and remained through the night.

THE TRAMP COMMENCES.

Passing a somewhat disagreeable night, the boys having lain in rain and mud to no very pleasant depths, the ears of some were shocked to learn that a long tramp was before us, and their worst ideas were realized when the order to fall in was again uttered, and the tramp began. The day was cloudy but admirably adapted to marching; but little headway could be accomplished when we were on the line of the railroad, as we then had to tramp over the ties of the railroad or else followed the inclinations and declinations of the road at the side.

As we marched along the road, at different points we could perceive the marks of the destructive visits of the rebels, and, from the intimation of the citizens on the subject, the frequency of these visits showed the vindictive as also dastardly spirit of the depredators. No railroad in the North has suffered from the attacks of rebels as much as the Baltimore and Ohio, but since the completion of the road and since Sheridan has driven rebels and guerrillas below the scenes of their exploits, nothing is dreaded from the same source, at least for sometime to come.

When our regiment had reached a distance of three miles from Martinsburg, one company was detached and sent into quarters at a point near the railroad. The rest of the regiment tramped on, and at half-past 4 P.M., halted for the night at a point about seven miles from Martingburg. Rested in safety, notwithstanding the guerrillas infested the country.

Four of the companies of the regiment were taken about a mile to the left of the road to a town called Hedgesville, where headquarters were established. Awaking on Monday morning refreshed in body from the fatigue of the previous days march and released from the dread of approaching guerrillas, we were almost immediately greeted by the order to fall in and march on as before. A speedy made breakfast being as speedily demolished, we started on our march again, with knapsack and cartridge box, keeping time to the unsteady bumping over the ties, and after several rests were allowed, and journeying about four miles, we crossed a doomed bridge that may be found in a map of the Western part of Virginia, and designated as Back Creek, and which empties into the river Potomac but a few miles distant. The reason I state that the bridge is doomed is on account of the fact that since the beginning of this rebellion, this bridge, or, rather the site upon which it stands, has undergone repeated fiery and exciting ordeals. When first constructed, it was of stone and arched; to destroy this the rebels were obliged to bring into requisition the blasting process. Being reconstructed shortly afterwards of iron, this the rebels also destroyed, since that time it has been built and destroyed six times, the three latter of which have occurred since the 4th of July last—making in all eight times that the rebels have persisted in venting their rage and malignity upon this insufficiently defended bridge. It has now fell to the lot of Co's. E and F, of the 195th Regt. Pa. Vol., to peril their lives, if need be, in defence of this doomed and exposed position.

OUR POSITION.

Arriving about 10 o'clock in the morning of Monday, at the bridge above described, and finding quarters there erected, we forthwith occupied them in opposition to lizards and spiders to the contrary notwithstanding. We are now stationed about eleven miles from Martinsburg in a position along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but in a region of country mountainous and sterile. Fields that were cleared and which gave signs of having undergone cultivation at a not very late day, are now covered with the rapid successors to fertile and waving stalks of yellow grain.

As to the danger you may apprehend we are in, it is the opinion of some that it is great, and others again view to the contrary. Guerrillas are the only opponents we are in dread of, but as none of them have as yet made their appearance, or, at least, having made no hostile demonstrations, this dread is gradually being dispelled.

We know not how long we are to remain detached in the manner we are, but speculation on this delicate subject is unnecessary.

THOSE CLOTHES.

Ere I close this hastily written communication, I will mention that the shoes and pantaloons we so long stood in need of, arrived when we reached our different stations along the railroad, and were immediately distributed. Instead, however, of the *true* blues having been given us as was expected, we are again enveloped in goods of the same color and texture as formerly. As the time until the expiration of the service is almost at hand, the clothes will no doubt last until then; this is the reason that the dark blues were again given us.

Nothing of interest has taken place since our arrival here; when anything does transpire I will acquaint you.

Yours truly,

JUNTO.

ATLANTA, Sept. 29th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—Thinking a few lines from a *veteran* in Company "B" would be read with interest by your numerous readers, I have determined to pen a few lines, which if considered worth the space they occupy in your columns, you will confer a favor on me by publishing:

It is now better than three years since the traitors of the South rose up in their might and tried to destroy the greatest and noblest of Governments the sun of heaven ever shone upon, and during the past three years the Administration aided and sustained by the *loyal* and *brave* of both parties, has strained every nerve and taxed every energy to sustain itself. And how have they succeeded, let the successes of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and the hosts of other Generals answer.

But while the loyal and true have made every sacrifice to restore peace and harmony to our now distracted country, a portion of the citizens of the North have done all in their power to defeat us; they magnify every little victory or advantage of the enemy as a *big* thing, while on the other hand, all the victories gained by the Union armies were represented by them, as small and insignificant things.

These are the men who claim to be *Democrats*. Who can imagine the indignation, were it possible for the sage of Democracy, Andy Jackson, to be allowed to return to us again and examine the teachings of those who *claim* to be his followers.

It is to these individuals, the Copperheads of Huntingdon county, and especially to the TORIES of my own township in particular, that I would speak a few words through the columns of the *Globe*.

By your vote at the late election you have tried to deprive the defenders of your country of the right of the elective franchise; that right which is as dear as life itself to the American citizen. But thanks to the *Loyal* citizens of the county and the old Keystone State, who were in the majority, and instead of depriving us of that right, it was conferred upon us by a good old fashioned majority.

I take great pleasure in informing these TRAITORS that their conduct had a wholesome effect upon the company; there is but *one* man in the company who has so far forgot his duty to his country and himself, as to vote for McClellan. Mark that down, that but *one* man in Company "B," of the 147th P. V. V. will cast his vote against honest Old Abe. And when these TORIES preach up the doctrine that the soldiers are a *unit on* Little Mack, confront them with it. The Regiment will give Old Abe a majority of about 150, out of 200 votes, and I am sure that the rest of the regiments in the White Star Division will do the same.

I would ask these secesh sympathizers to turn, before it is too late, for they may rest assured that Jefferson Davis and his Confederacy is about played out; and then there will be a day of reckoning and these TORIES will get their just dues; they will be spotted out as were the TORIES of the Revolution.

In conclusion, I would propose a hearty three times three for Abe & Andy, the soldiers choice for the Presidential Chair, knowing that they will be sustained and supported by the Union people of the North, and with the soldiers vote the certainty of their election is rendered beyond a doubt. The health of the Company is excellent. I remain as ever true to the Union.

Yours most Respectfully,

S. TEETERS.

Camp 49th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 8th, 1864.

EDITOR GLOBE—*Dear Sir*:—Please inform Copperhead members of Co. B, 49th Regt., through your paper, that when they write communications to the "Monitor," to please sign our Regt., and make the credit fall to the 49th and not 47th Penna. Regt.; or if they are ashamed of their communication or party, let them sign 49th South Carolina Regt., for Mack will not have a majority in the 49th Penna. Regt.

Co. B 49th Penna. Vols.

Surprise of Moseby's Cavalry.

All his Artillery Captured—A large number of his men taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17

Official information has been received here to the effect that on the evening of the 14th inst., Col. Gansevoort, commanding the 13th New York cavalry, surprised Moseby's camp near Piedmont, Va., and captured all of his artillery, consisting of four guns, caissons, etc., and a large number of prisoners and horses. The captured guns have been sent to this city.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 15—8:40 P. M. }

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches have been received today from General Grant, General Sherman, and General Sheridan, but no military movements, since my last, are reported. The following details of the cavalry fight last Sunday are furnished by General Sheridan;

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a squad cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery, and when last seen it was passing over Rude's Hill, near New Market, twenty-six miles from the battle-ground, to which point pursuit was kept up. The batterymen, horses, &c, where captured. The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken down animals.

The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The 100 men of 8th Ohio dispersed while guarding the bridge of the North Shenandoah have come in." (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the Loyal and Patriotic Citizens of Huntingdon County.

MAPLETON, Oct. 10, 1864.

The members of the Methodist Society in this place, being few in number and limited in means, have been worshiping in the United Brethren Chapel; but are now debarred the privilege of said Chapel, and hold their meetings in the School house, which is entirely too small and uncomfortable to accommodate the crowds that come out to hear the Gospel. The cause of complaint and exclusion from the use of the Brethren Chapel, is a sermon preached by Mr. Guss the Pastor of the M. E. Society, on the 11th of September, being a day of public thanksgiving to God for the victories of Sherman and Farragut over the foes of our country. As the sermon is published in the *Journal & American* and arrangements are being made for its appearance in the *Globe*, nothing need be said here, with regard to its merits or demerits. Every one can read and judge whether anything it contains is sufficient grounds for complaints by any one except rebel sympathizers.—Yet one of the officers of said Chapel, has threatened to guard the door and keep Mr. Guss out at the *point of the bayonet*. (Wonder if he ever threatened any of McCausland's villians with the bayonet.) Let it be understood that the principal portion of the United Brethren in this place are sound to the core on loyalty to the country; but the objections came from some of the trustees of said Church.

We have been generously offered a lot of ground on which to build a church by Mr. Donelson, Agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. at this place, and member of the Presbyterian Church.

As our number and means will not go far toward building, we take this method of appealing to every Patriot and every Christian to send us a donation and help us build a temple to God and Liberty.

JNO. GUSS,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JAMES GILLAM.

Contributions sent to Jno. Guss at Cassville, or to A. Bauman, and W. H. Rex, Mapleton, will be duly acknowledged and greatfully received.

J. GUSS.

MARRIED,

At the Jacobs House, on the 13th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Lieut. A. A. CLARK, 1st Penn'a. Artillery, to Miss SARAH A. DECKER, of this place.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Aug. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties: and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of Nov. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 13th day of August, 1864, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of Nov., A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '64.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Rosanna McLaughlin, Dec'd.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 12th November, 1864,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON SAID DAY, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, viz:

Those two certain lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, being contiguous with each other and numbers 6 and 7 in the recorded plan of said borough; each lot fronting sixty feet on the main street of said borough, and extending back at right angles thereto two hundred feet to the Juniata river, and adjoining lot of Cyrus Wilson on the west of Lot No. 8, and a lot of Carrens Patterson on the east of Lot No. 7.

On one of said lots is erected a two-story frame and plastered dwelling house and frame stable, and on the other a two-story plastered dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money in hand and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

GEORGE C. BUCHER,
Trustee.

October 13, 1864.

STRAY YOUNG CATTLE.

A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED Bull supposed to be a year old last spring, and a black heifer with a little white on the belly, about the same age, came to the premises of the subscriber in Juno and August last. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DOPP,
Walker township.

Oct. 17, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDWARD ZUERNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, '64, 6t.*

WANTED.

A Saddler, a good Farrier, and a Blacksmith for Co. M, 19th Pa. Cavalry. Any person wishing to enter the army and serve in either of the above capacities, can upon making application to the Pro Marshal, be mustered into the service, receive the Government and Local bounties *and be forwarded to the regiment.*

S. L. HUYETT, Capt. 19th Pa. Cav.

Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 5, '64. 3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Pleasant Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Pleasant Green, late of Oneida tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same will make payment.

HENRY WILSON, Executor.

Sept. 14, '64. 6t.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

ON MIFFLIN STREET,

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the millinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own *Importation* and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS and GENTLEMENS WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur *Gloves and Collars.*

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.

Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley Township, dec'd, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday, the 21st day of October

next, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleysburg and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union; containing

182 Acres and 82 Perches,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are, a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, *with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings*; a well of excellent water convenient to the house, and running water in the barn yard, as also in most of the fields. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees common in this latitude.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known and due attendance given by

LEWIS. CAROTHERS,
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,
Executors.

Sept. 14th, '64. 6t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, on

Thursday, 20th, day of October, next,

A Tract of land situate in Oneida tp., Huntingdon county, containing

112 ACRES,

more or less, about seventy five Acres of which are cleared. Known as the farm of Francis Jackson; having thereon erected a good story and a half plank dwelling house, with stone basement, a log bank barn, and other buildings; a good fruit bearing orchard, and excellent sugar camp are on the premises; also, a never failing supply of good water.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

HENRY WILSON,
Committee of Francis Jackson, (a lunatic,)

Sept. 21, '64.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the money in the hands of George W. Johnston, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Dr. Robert Baird, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robt. Duncan, dec'd.]

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of *James Keith, Admr., of Robert Duncan*, dec'd., late of Hopewell tp., among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

ANTHONY FORSHEY,
JAMES McCALL,
Executors.

Sept. 21, '64. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—

[Estate of Joshua Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joshua Green, late of Barree tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to Carmon T. Green.

JACOB C. MILLER,
ROBERT F. GREEN,
CARMON T. GREEN,
Executors

East Barree, Sept. 7, '64. 6t.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES G. STEWART,
BENJAMIN HARTMAN,
Executors.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. 6t.*

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in West township, on or about the first of June, '64, a red STEER, having a piece cut out of the right and a slit in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN H. NEFF.

Sept. 21, 1864. 3t.*

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

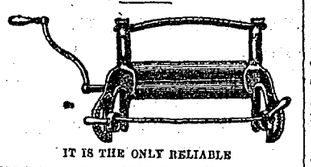
Oct. 5,

Family and Extra Family Flour	$11.25@12.00
Common and Superfine	$10,75@
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	₰ bl $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.85
Fair and Prime Red	$2.30@2.84
Rye	$1,83
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,65
Oats	84
Barley	₰ bu $1.25
Cloverseed, ₰64 lbs	$14
Timothy	$6,50
Flaxseed	$3.70
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰bbl	$10.75
Extra do ₰cwt	5,50
White Wheat	2.00
Red Wheat	1.90
Rye	1.55
Corn	1,60
Oats	75
Cloverseed	13,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. *Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.*

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. *NORTHROP*, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—
That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;
That a wringer should be *self-adjusting, durable, and* efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and *split*;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best *Wringer ever made*;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, *whether at work or at rest*; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will *pay for itself in a year at most.*

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—In reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, *Acting* Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa: [July 13, 1864-1y.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and *fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.*

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. *A good dwelling house and bank barn* is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

HENRY WILSON,
Administrator.

aug. 10, 1864-6t

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept6,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

NOTICE.

An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Reedsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the Freedom Iron Company, in Penny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.

Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, TO buy Goods, cheaper than they can be had in Phil'a, or New York.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN, Delaines, Ticking, Linceys, and every variety of Domestic Goods, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

IRON, STEEL & NAILS, OF ALL kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, of various kinds at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

SALT BY THE SACK, BBL., & Bushel, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, TEAS, Spices & Groceries of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

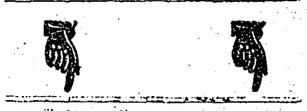
CASH PAID FOR WOOL, FLOUR and all kinds of Grain, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64, 4t.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, *FLOUR, FEED, &c.*

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also of. ferol.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general *thing too* much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of M. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

M. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM.

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

W. B. WALKER & BRO.

april19—6m.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Michael Hawn, dec'd.
Letters of administration, on the estate of Michael Hawn, late of Brady tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. HAWN, Adm'r.
Oct. 10, '64. 6t. *

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE RIGHT
AT
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following described Mineral Ore Right, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, 10th November next,

a part of the Real Estate of ISAAC FISHER, dec'd.

Mineral Ore Right in a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and the Turnpike road, and bounded by lands formerly of one Wertz, lands formerly belonging to the Kelly family, Vandevander's and Jack's Mountain, being formerly the property of Absalom Plowman, and situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

ALSO.—The Mineral Ore Right in two tracts of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county; one called the "Mountain Survey," and the other called "the House-Tract" adjoining each other, being both now lately in the possession and ownership of Moses Swoope.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r., of Isaac Fisher, dec'd.
Oct. 10, '64. ts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW FOR BARGAINS

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends!

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

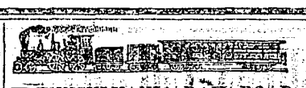
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon April 27 '64.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper.
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, for sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	Through Ac. COMMODATION
P.M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M
4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	5 21	.....	Mt. Union,	11 28	9 58	1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25
5 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	1 18
5 20	7 05	6 39	5 49	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 20	7 15	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The PAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 25
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 55	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 04
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 9
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 10
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 20	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 40	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M.; (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 3 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M. for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for ☞ on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-0m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

ACENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

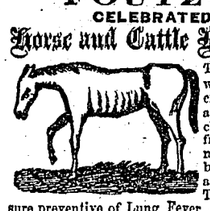
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

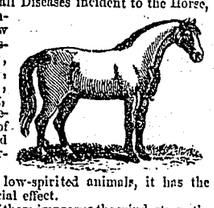
NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
GOODS SOLD
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES
A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.
PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRENTICES, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Foster & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

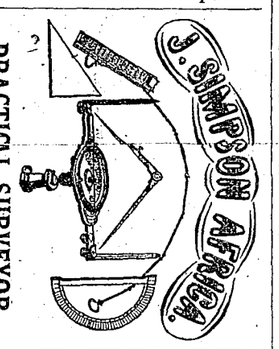
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
FCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50,000,
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY
BEST QUALITY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Jaynau's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new ildigs. in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1868. H. ROMAN.

"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, an Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS